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JEFFREY NUNAN.....Editor

Romantic Story.

Two guilty lovers escape from luxurious homes in England, to face want and privation for each other. The Omaha Herald of a late date, gives the particulars of a remarkable series of events in the lives of two beings drawn together by the ties of a guilty, but not less romantic affection, which culminated in the arrest of the interested parties in Omaha. The case, to be fully understood, must be written in full. The principal characters are an English merchant, aged about 35, who is married and is the father of three children, and a young lady about 17, the daughter of a prominent clergyman and officer of the Established Church. What strange fatuity drew these two together and led them to make common shipwreck of their own happiness and that of so many others whose fates were bound up in theirs, is not known. But, listening only to the promptings of a passion so strong that it engulfed all thought of duty and reason, these two left England together, on the 12th day of August last, in a steamer bound for Liverpool to New York. The father of the girl had been warned of the intimacy between his daughter and the merchant, but the circumstances of the latter and the intelligence of his child were, as he judged, sufficient guarantees of safety. When at length he awoke to realize the dreadful mistake he had made, he hastened to Liverpool, and thence to London, and in both cities employed detectives of the best reputation to assist him to further unravel the mystery, and to, if possible, recover his child. From that day to this, he has been unceasingly in search and having plenty of means at his command, he has been able to employ the best talent of England and America in his cause. At first and for some months the field was very dark, it was only known that his daughter was gone, that about that time his trusted friend, the merchant, had also made a hasty sale of a part of his property and had disappeared. The detectives, who were employed in New York assured the father that the two had eloped together, but further than that they could not go. They gave it as their opinion that the guilty party had come to New York and had proceeded West. After that the father wrote to a friend of his in Nebraska. By this means and through inquiries thus set on foot, it was ascertained that parties answering their description had been in Burlington, and that the man had been in the employ of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. Meantime English detectives were at work and the postoffice there was watched. Through them a letter was discovered, written by the man they were looking for. It was postmarked "Omaha," and the contents said that he was living on the "great plains," 39 miles from Omaha. It did not say in what direction, but he was hunting elk, antelope, deer and other wild game. The father then wrote to the Mayor of Omaha, giving him a brief history of the case, with such particulars as he had in his possession, and imploring him to assist in learning the man's whereabouts, in having his erring daughter found, and in persuading her to come home. The Mayor of Omaha turned the matter over to Marshal Seward, of that city, with instruction to use his best endeavors to find the parties. The Marshal and his detectives having supplied themselves with descriptions of the parties, made diligent search throughout the city and vicinity, but with no avail. They did not then obtain any clue as to their whereabouts. But, by watching the postoffice, a letter was found addressed to the man they wanted. That was held back, and a note, requesting him to call on one of the post-office officials for a valuable document, was put in its place. The man visited town to sell some game, got this note, and called for the letter mentioned in it. Then he was turned over to Marshal Seward. When first taken into custody, the prisoner said that a mistake had been made, he was not the man at all. But afterwards when he had been questioned and cornered, he admitted the whole affair in its main incidents, and admitted that the girl with whom he had eloped was in this country. He would not tell in what direction nor how far distant from the city. A party of officers set out in sleighs to hunt for the girl, and they succeeded. She was living in the house of a Mr. Dickinson, on an island in the Platte River. The house, which is a small one, cannot be seen until one is very near it, as it is almost entirely concealed by clumps of banks. The officers were fortunate in a conversation at Elkhorn, which gave them a clew by which they were enabled to trace the whereabouts of the lady. At any other season the house could only be approached by a boat, but at this time, the ice supplies the want of a bridge. On en-

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LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice of the contrary, are considered as continuing their subscription.
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A Mysterious Case.

A mysteriously blood stained room in house No. 46 Jessie street, San Francisco. The woman who lies there says she had a fight with a burglar, which seems doubtful. On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22d, a woman met officer Kearns on New Montgomery street and informed him that a woman named McAvoy, residing in the basement of No. 46 Jessie street had, some time during the night previous, made an assault on a man with a hatchet, wounding him severely. The officer visited the premises and proceeded to make an investigation. The house, No. 46, is a two-story and basement frame, occupied by two families besides Mrs. McAvoy. The basement is divided off into a front room used as a sleeping apartment, a middle room used for storing old lumber, and a kitchen. On the west side of the house is a narrow passage-way which leads into the yard. In the middle room is a window, the guillotine pattern, which looks out on the passage-way alluded to. The occupant of this part of the house is named Mary McAvoy. She is a corpulent woman about forty years of age, and is the owner of the premises. She is married, but occupies the house by herself, her husband being employed in Contra Costa county. Officer Kearns, when he entered the house, noticed considerable dried blood on the left side of Mrs. McAvoy's face. Then he examined the rooms, and on a bureau in the front room found a small quantity of clotted blood, and near the door leading from the room into the middle one, a number of drops of blood; then, on a strip of white matting in the middle room was a bloody footprint, and marks of blood he saw on a clothes-horse in the same room. A small hatchet, which has the appearance, from the stains upon it, of having been driven at least an inch and a half into live flesh, next attracted his attention, and after his search he found a white petticoat and nightgown belonging to the woman, and these were also heavily stained with blood. The woman in answer to questions put to her, stated that she was awakened some time during the night by hearing some one raise the window already alluded to and cry out "Lizzie, come here; Lizzie let me in," and supposing that it was either a "hoodum" or a burglar, that she sprang out of bed, seized the hatchet and ran to the window. That she saw a man with his hair just inside the lower sash, which she raised; that she caught him by the hair with her left hand, and then struck him several as severe blows as she could give on the head and shoulders with the hatchet which she held in her right hand; that when she struck him the blood commenced to flow from his wounds, and some of it flew up in her face and on her clothing, and that on walking around the room she stepped on the blood with her naked foot, and must have left the print on the matting which had been seen by the officer. She said that when she "got through striking" the man he went away, but she did not know how. Her story would seem plausible, were it not for the fact that from the condition in which the officer found the window already described, it is evident that no one had raised it from the outside. Furthermore, no signs of a scuffle were discovered, and there is not a single trace of blood either on the window panes, the sashes or casing, and not a drop of blood was discovered on a wide plank which runs the entire length of the passageway. Nowhere about the house, inside or out, except in the places described, was a trace of blood discovered. None was seen on the fence in the yard, nor on the sidewalk in front of the house. It is fair to presume that if a man had been wounded in manner described by the woman, and while she had the hatchet which she already stated bears marks of having been driven to a considerable depth into flesh, some traces of blood would have been discovered outside the house of the house; but there are none, and it is, then, to be inferred, that the woman had a fight inside of the house with some one, and then made use of the weapon. Some of the neighbors informed the officer that during the night before, Mrs. McAvoy had a quarrel with a man in her rooms, and that at about 2 o'clock in the morning, a fall, followed by a faint moan was heard proceeding from the basement. That sometime after that Mrs. McAvoy was heard working in one of the rooms, and from the peculiar noise she made, they supposed she was wiping up something on the floor. The officer made numerous inquiries, but was unable to learn of any man, woman or child who had been wounded, and then he returned to the house and made a further search, and was unable to discover anything that would throw any further light on the matter, and there it now stands. Further inquiries will be made, to ascertain, if possible, whence and how the blood came.

LOCKED IN A FREIGHT CAR.

The party were thus speculating upon this fact, the engineer of the express train had walked ahead of his companions some distance. His companions called to him and warned him of the danger he was incurring. He heard them, and turned to return when the tank exploded at the end farthest from the party on the track, and the entire iron cylinder of the tank was shot like an arrow directly towards them. All but the engineer saw it coming—saw the air filled with burning oil and flying iron, and saved themselves by jumping from the track and seeking refuge close to the steep bank. When the shock was over and the smoke and flames had cleared away, they found all their number alive, though severely seriously burned, but the engineer. His body was found up the track some fifty or sixty feet, crushed almost to atoms. It appeared that he was struck fairly by the flying tank, and carried that distance, the weight of the iron and the force of the blow having crushed almost all semblance of humanity out of his body. His death must have been instantaneous. His name was Thomas Bennett, aged 25 years, and his residence Allegheny City, where he has a mother and two sisters who were dependent upon him for support. Ten or twelve others of the party were more or less injured by the flying oil, and otherwise demoralized by the force of the concussion; but none of them to such an extent as to require medical aid. Some idea may be entertained of the force with which the part of the tank which crushed the life out of the unfortunate Bennett was propelled through the air, may be gathered from the fact that after it left the railroad track, it encountered and cut down two trees, one 12 and the other six inches in diameter. Besides the destruction of the oil train, three wooden storage tanks belonging to the Philadelphia and Boston Oil Company, containing about 100 barrels of oil, also caught fire and were destroyed. The three thousand iron tanks, from which the cars burst had been filled, and containing 1800 barrels, was saved, but it had a narrow escape.

Burning an OH Train.

Six cars full of oil on fire. Fearful explosion and loss of life. The following is taken from the Titusville, Pa., Courier, Jan. 3. A sad and fatal accident occurred on Saturday, by which one man lost his life, and several others were seriously burned. The accident was occasioned by the destruction of an oil train at the lower siding at Foster station, some sixteen miles below oil city. This siding is about a mile below the station, at the point where the firm of Prentiss, Angell & Co. ship the crude oil produced on the Mount Hope Territory. This firm had loaded and gauged six cars of oil and turned them over to the Railroad Company. The cars were four cylinder tanks and 2 tub tanks, but all were of iron. At about half past eleven in the morning, the mixed passenger train went by on its way down the river. At this place the space between the siding and the main track is very narrow, and in passing the locomotive dropped a spark of coal, which communicated fire to a small quantity of oil spilt upon the ground, and this soon got to other oil which, in loading, had been scattered on the outside of the tanks and platforms of the cars. She has none to spare, but on the other hand offers every inducement for skilled labor to make its home there. He cited in proof of this a case where a ship put out to sea, surreptitiously carrying several of the Japanese to the Sandwich Islands, where they were left. The Government took the matter in hand, and the Japanese were returned to their homes. Another was cited showing the high character of the Government. A Chinese ship was cast away on the coast of Japan, and the government sent the survivors back to China. He said that if we, as a nation, would go beyond our own domain we must seek for the carrying trade, the commerce of other nations. In his mission he had sought to win for his country that which other powers were striving to obtain. In building up friendly relations with Japan, we were opening a market for our vines, fruit trees, machinery and manufactured products. The Japanese wanted these articles and were able and willing to pay for them, and it behoved men to judge and discriminate between a nation of progress, wealth and energy, whos people were anxious to learn of us and to employ our people, and one which was the reverse. The trade and commerce of that country is of great importance, and the market thus opened would cause our manufacturing interests to spring into new life and activity. He bespake for these people a warm welcome, and cordial business relationship.

An Irish soldier, who came over with General Moore, was asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland. "Oh yes, replied he, too much: I was in the hospital almost all the time I was there." They were speculating as to the probability of the explosion of the remaining tank, the fact having been ascertained that this tank sprung a leak, which fact, it was supposed, would save it from explosion. While

he was almost numb with exposure. Coming to a house where it seemed kind people must live, he made up his mind to go in and beg a supper and a bed for the night. His hand was on the gate-latch, when a fierce watch-dog came bounding at him and frightened him away. A mile further on he came to a farm house, next to which, along the road was a hay-stack, and about it cattle feeding. The almost frozen boy crawled into the hay, although suffering from hunger, and he soon fell asleep. He was awoken once or twice by mice running across his face, and by the cattle rubbing and pushing against the haystack. He awoke on Saturday morning, and upon crawling to the ground he found that his feet were frozen, and he was so stiffened that he could scarcely walk. No one was stirring about the farm-house. He breakfasted on raw corn. He met two wagons on the road, but was overtaken by two, and these were heavily loaded, and their drivers walking, so he did not ask for a ride. He passed them many villages, but, although fainting with hunger, was not courageous to ask for a mouthful to eat. All day long he journeyed along, suffering intense physical and mental agony. Just after dark, the lights of a large town came in sight, and he felt it must be Binghamton. So it was, and about 7 o'clock he reached his father's house, more dead than alive. The boy told his story in a very touching manner. His extraordinary experience has prostrated him on a bed of sickness, but he is rapidly recovering. Did David Copperfield's famous journey to his Aunt Betsey Trotwood ever before find so near a parallel?

Fighting For Life.

A desperate encounter with a steer. From the Peoria Ill. Transcript, Dec. 9. Franz Burlet (pronounced Burley), is a stone-cutter, engaged in working for Triple & Belcher. He is a robust, and courageous man, and would be no mean antagonist in a personal encounter, as our sequel will show. Mr. Burlet resides on Moss street, on the bluff, somewhere in the vicinity of Streiberg's vineyard and beer-garden. Night before last he quit work a little before six o'clock and started for home. It was a little dark, and he hastened along Seventh avenue on the brow of the bluff, his steps doubtless quickened by the thoughts of the warm supper that was awaiting his arrival home. Near Streibach's is a small gully, and just before reaching this, a large wild steer approached Mr. Burlet and at once attacked him. Mr. B. thought the animal could easily be frightened away, and raised his voice into a shout and struck the beast with his dinner-bucket. The animal paid no further attention to him than to draw back far enough to get a good start, and then lunged at Mr. B. He had no time to dodge and so started to run. The beast followed and just before reaching the little gully above mentioned, Mr. B. felt the beast upon him and turned. The animal struck him with his head and knocked him into the gutter. Then with another lunge, the infuriated beast pinned Mr. B. to the side of the gully, one horn passing under his right arm, and the other passing under his left arm, and bearing rather heavy on his left breast. The gentleman thought his time had come, but determined to make a desperate struggle for life, and die game at any rate. So he caught the steer by the horns, and attempted to push him off. The horn pressed upon his left breast gave him intense pain, and nearly drove the breath from his body. The steer kept pushing with all his might, but spent most of his strength in forcing his horn against a stone under Mr. B.'s right arm, or the man would have had no chance for his life. Suddenly Mr. B. exerted his utmost strength and by twisting the head of the animal by the horns, succeeded in throwing him completely over on his side. The beast fell heavily, and Mr. B. didn't stop to ascertain the result. Considering that he had a respite from battle, he jumped out of the ditch, and without waiting to find out the fate of his dinner-pail, started on a run for home. The animal made no attempt to follow him until Mr. B. lost sight of him in the darkness, and concluding that he had all the fight he wanted, turned his head and broken his neck, at the instant when he seemed about to put an end to the life of his opponent. We learn that the steer, which was a fine large one, broke away from a herd that was driven from Farmington Thursday afternoon. An Iowan employed at the residence of one of the Messrs. Woodard, on the bluff, was attacked and knocked down by him before Mr. Burlet came along. In his eagerness the beast sprang over the pasture fence, and before he could return to the attack the man jumped up and ran to a place of safety. But for his good fortune in falling the man would in all probability have been killed outright. Mr. Burlet was around yesterday, but his left side and breast trouble him so that he did not work. It is thought however that his injuries are serious.

THE IRISH NEWS.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Limerick.

The Limerick Chronicle says: A good deal of excitement was created in this city last evening in consequence of the arrest, by the police, of a man named Molony. It appears that about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner, who is a native of the county Clare, but who recently returned from America, was drinking at McCarty's public house, Patrick Street, in company with several persons, including his wife. He was under the influence of drink before he entered Barry's, had some marks of violence on his face. He had an altercation with some of his friends which terminated in a general scuffle. Molony snatched up a pewter pint and other missiles, and hurled them violently in all directions. His wife seeing that a serious row was going on, ran to the police station. One fellow, who was on the street, at once recognized Molony, whose name was then covered with a paper, who was at the time sober to go home. He struggled to get away, kicking the constable violently, and the latter in return struck him on the head with the baton of the constable, the constable having collected a crowd of spectators and sympathizers.

A meeting on the Irish Education question was held in the Roman Catholic Church in Sligo, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Gilroy, Bishop of Elphin. Resolutions in favor of combined secular and religious training were adopted and a petition embodying the sense of the meeting was agreed to for presentation to the lords and commons respectively. The resolutions and petition are similar in tone to those adopted in Dublin and elsewhere.

Tipperary.

A meeting has been called by the town commissioners for the purpose of adopting sanitary measures to guard against the approach of small pox, and to make provision to prevent its spread, in case it should break out.

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Dublin.

Mrs Murphy, of New Ross, a public house keeper received thirty of the flogged notes of the bank of Ireland, now so largely circulated, and had them in her possession for nearly a week without discovering them. At length she inquired at the bank and found they were some of the forged notes.

The Countess of Granard has just departed this life at Johnstown Castle, a short distance from Wexford. She was married to Lord Granard in 1858, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, she being then not of age. She was the youngest daughter of the late Hamilton Knot Grogan Morgan, Esq., who represented the county in parliament for many years. For some years past she was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and took an active part in the charities and schools connected with it.

Waterford.

It is stated that a branch of the International is formed at Watford. At a recent meeting of the Waterford Guardians Major O'Gorman, J. P., denounced the Poor Law commissioners unworthy representatives of the English Government. They were Anglicans, and worthy of an Anglican government that was unfit to govern Ireland. They were true to their name. Until the influence of English rule was felt there were no workhouses in Ireland, nor would there have been for England misrule. There were no workhouses in France, Italy, or any Catholic countries. Ireland was the one exception. Ireland must have an independent government. A great scene followed.

Armagh.

A lecture was delivered in the Town Hall, Lurgan, by J. Martin, Esq., M. P. for Meath, in connection with the Lurgan Catholic Young Men's Society, on "Grattan and his Times." The audience applauded to the echo every sentiment of the speaker that referred to the "accused Union," and other epithets of a similar description applied to the connexion of Ireland and England.

Antrim.

A meeting of Freemasons of the province of Ulster, convened in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in Belfast. The object of the meeting was to adopt an address of congratulation to her majesty the Queen and the Princess of Wales on the recovery of Prince of Wales, the Patron of the Masonic Order in Ireland, from dangerous illness. There was a very large attendance. The adoption of the address was unanimous.

Thomas Robinson was accidentally killed in Bank Lane, Belfast, by the falling upon him of a barrel of cement from a cart which he was driving.

Clare.

At latest accounts the Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin continued seriously indisposed. Dr. Banks, the eminent Dublin physician, has attended his lordship, who is at present in the 72d year of his age. The tenancy of Lord Inchiquin are amongst the most prosperous in this country. It was unlucky to be 'tied' in Lent. He was worth a considerable sum of money, together with some house property. When he heard she was going to sue him for damages, he said "it was a shame; that she ought to marry a young man and go to America." Several witnesses were produced to substantiate the charge, after which the defense was entered into. Plaintiff denied that he promised to marry her, and told her to give notice to leave. He put off the happy day from month to month and at length finally arranged the day for 1st of March. When March came, he said Lent was in, and that it was unlucky to be 'tied' in Lent.

He was worth a considerable sum of money, together with some house property. When he heard she was going to sue him for damages, he said "it was a shame; that she ought to marry a young man and go to America." Several witnesses were produced to substantiate the charge, after which the defense was entered into. Plaintiff denied that he promised to marry her; was 26 years a widower, and said he was 65 years of age. The case having closed, the Court ruled, giving £50 damages.

Meath.

An extraordinary degree of excitement has been created in Skibbereen in consequence of a person, moving in most respectable society in Cork, having suddenly disappeared, owing to a constabulary search for him on a charge of extensive sheep robbery in the barony of West Carbery. Some of the sheep were recovered, and two accomplices have been arrested.

Cavan.

One of the most important captures of illicit distilling took place a few days ago at the village of Far non, county Cavan. About midnight a patrol of the police had been on duty, and the man in command ordered to his men that light appeared in a distant house, which he had known to be untenanted six months. They proceeded towards the house, and having surrounded it, a general rush was made by the inmates for the door, but as each came out he was secured. On searching the place they discovered a fire on the hearth and a tub of fluid in process of distillation. Cooper, on whose land the still was found, was fined £5 and costs, or suffer a term of imprisonment. Edward Colc, P. and J. Riley were fined £100 each, subsequently reduced to £3 6s. 3d. each, being one third of the penalty imposed, and in default of the payment, to be imprisoned for six months.

King's County.

A sad accident happened in King's county recently, resulting in the death of a man named Bernard McCormack, and serious injury to another named Rogers. The deceased was a horse driver, and when returning through town from Inniskeen graveyard, his death was caused by the accidental upsetting of the horse while turning a sharp corner of the road. There were three persons on the horse at the time of the accident, one of whom was a woman, who escaped uninjured. The other two were the deceased and the man Rogers, who is dangerously hurt. The jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by the violence of the fall. The deceased leaves a widow and four or five children. The horse, belonging to Mrs. Farrell, was smashed to pieces.

Dublin.

Eleven new members were added to the bar of Ireland by the Lord Chancellor. If barristers go on increasing at this rate, whilst legal business decreases yearly, a crisis must come some time. There is a general cry in the hall of the Four Courts that the force of opposition succeeded in bringing the prisoner a considerable distance along the street, when they were not a short distance from William street, by a posse of police, and the prisoner was then placed in the barrack without further trouble. The case was heard before the magistrates at the police court to-day, when bail was accepted for his appearance at petty sessions.

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Louth.

An old woman was found dead on the road near Dundalk on the 12th, and the following verdict was returned: That Catherine Smyth came by her death from extreme debility and exposure to cold, on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 7, on the road side, near the Dundalk Union workhouse, and we are of opinion that the deceased received from some of the workhouse officials, whose business it was to have looked after her in her destitution and weakly condition, and procured her admission to the house, is highly disgraceful and callous.

Westmeath.

In the city of Dublin the small-pox is making sad havoc among the inhabitants, the public hospitals are overcrowded with suffering patients and the demand for more room is so pressing that sheds have been erected to supply accommodation. On the 21st of last month there were 91 small-pox patients in the Glasnevin sheds; and the public hospitals, as well as the temporary buildings put up, prove inadequate to meet the painful requirements of the times.

Derry.

Jan. 14, after solenn high mass, Father Bannon, one of our most eminent pulpit orators, delivered a charity sermon to a large congregation in the Catholic Church, Strabane. The object of the sermon was to aid in raising funds to meet the purchase of a site for a new church, parochial school, and Christian Brothers' schools. The ground was purchased from the late Captain Fitzmaurice, for £1,000. The church is expected to cost £10,000. Nearly £1,000 collected after the sermon.

Down.

The trustees of the late Joseph Brown, Esq., of Portavogie, have decided that this year's surplus revenue on the estate, amounting to near £400, will be devoted to the promotion of non-sectarian education in the barony of Upper Ards, and have prepared a scheme which is present before the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests. Under the terms of the will the trustees have the discretionary power of devoting the annual surplus to the support of non-sectarian charitable institutions, or non-sectarian education in the district of Upper Ards.

Galway.

An application was made by Mr. Patrick J. Costello at the last quarter sessions held in this town, for a license. The magistrates who were on the bench were unanimous in granting the application, but the chairman, owing to the unsettled state of the law at present, could not sanction it.

Leitrim.

Michael Mawn, who received such severe injuries by the falling of the floor of the Petty Sessions Court, in Kilteigher, has since died. Two more of the unfortunate sufferers named Dolan and Ferguson, are not expected to recover. The remainder of the injured parties are progressing favorably.

Donegal.

Wm and John McNamee and Charles and Patrick McGradden, were prosecuted at the Strabane Petty Sessions for illegal killing of sheep at the place called the Carrig, near the Mills. The case was proved by a man named Goldrick, whom the police kept in custody. He had been assigned the duty of watching for the parties in the wold, where they were killing the sheep. Two goats were captured with the defendants, and a bag containing 25 clean fangs. The bench inflicted a penalty of ten pounds each, or three months imprisonment.

Kings County.

The death of Mr. Loftus H. Bland is announced. Mr. Bland was called to the bar in 1820, and in 1854 was made a Queen's Counsel. He revereered the Kings county in the Lib-

eral interest for some years, and after his retirement from Parliament, became Chairman of County Tyrone.

Kerry.

A Limerick correspondent writes: 150 men and 4 officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary, left here to-day en route for Kerry. More are expected to follow as soon as possible to a distant house, which he had known to be untenanted six months. They proceeded towards the house, and having surrounded it, a general rush was made by the inmates for the door, but as each came out he was secured. On searching the place they discovered a fire on the hearth and a tub of fluid in process of distillation. Cooper, on whose land the still was found, was fined £5 and costs, or suffer a term of imprisonment.

Died, at his residence Upper Cas street, Tralee, Mr. Patrick Foley.

To the Nationalists of Ireland the above announcement will be sure to produce the deepest feelings of regret, for their ranks, though assailed by foes, clerical and lay, on all sides, he, early in life, took his stand, and never for one moment shrank from his duty. His name was well known—The name of Patrick Foley, will be now doubly respected when the cowardly and dastardly assault made upon it by the Recruit of the Glens at the last election is remembered.

Foley was the first in Tralee to raise his voice in protest to denounce the political renegade—Foley was the first on whom the recreant poured forth in the press and otherwise the vials of his wrath.

Time has passed on, the one to-day sleeps in the shade of a quiet churchyard, close to this town, the soft zephyrs fan the mound in which he lies; his own loved shamrock decks his resting place, while his assailant is branded as a renegade by the voice of his country. From the lips of all who knew his sterling qualities as a patriot, will ascend a prayer to that sphere where love of one's country is not looked on as a crime—that Patrick Foley's soul may rest in peace.

Of six persons who died in Ireland recently, it is stated the age of each was over 105 years.

An English company (the government) contemplates the purchase of all the railroads in Ireland.

The Antioch Ledger says that the surveyors of the Central Pacific R. Road left that town last Wednesday night, for Sonoma county, they will not return until they have completed their survey in Sonoma county.

The late Harry Byrne, it is said, left instructions that Matilda Heaton should be paid \$5,000 out of his estate, but made no provision in his will to that effect, in order that should might be avoided. He also left instructions that Judge Daly, of New York, a personal friend of his, should be paid \$1,000.

It is said that the proprietors of the Russell House, in Detroit, were offered \$500 for the bedstead on which Alexis slumbered, and the chambermaid was bribed in almost untold amounts to let a fashionable dressmaker have the sheets.

Just then Mr. Jenny, one of the proprietors of the Tribune, happened in, some time previous, to see a man lying on a rug, with his hands tied behind his back, and his feet bound, and when he asked what he was doing, he replied, "I am waiting for you to come and take me away."

This on another occasion, to partake of the happiness of my heart as though it was

A French paper says: An exciting struggle between a would-be suicide and his rescuer occurred the other day at Point de Loup. A man and his wife having quarreled, the wife rushed out of the house in a state of the wildest excitement, and directed her steps toward the river Sambre. She was observed by a letter-carrier, and he, suspecting her intention, resolved to follow her. She was some distance in advance of him, and succeeded in throwing herself into the river, appearing at the surface just as he reached the river bank. Hastily throwing off his coat, he plunged into the water and swam towards the woman, who saw him and endeavored to grab him. He, however, succeeded in reaching her, and got hold of her by one of the arms, she resisting most violently, and at length managed to escape from him. The position was growing exceedingly dangerous, the current carrying them rapidly towards a high weir, the depth of which doubtless have been death to both. The courageous fellow made another effort, and was successful in laying hold of her by the waist. Another terrible struggle ensued, the woman succeeding in getting her arms round his neck, and striving to pull him under the water with her. The case was desperate, and the man losing his strength by reason of the cold, he adopted the only course he was open to him, by striking her on the head as hard as he could with his fist. This had the effect of stupefying her for a moment, and released her hold of his neck. Seizing the opportunity, he caught her by the hair of the head and struck out for the shore vigorously, which he happily reached with his Burden. Both were so exhausted that they fell down and fainted, and remained in that condition for some time, till they were discovered by some passers-by, who rendered them the necessary assistance.

CASE V.—A man about 20 years of age, had been subject for many years to a rupture, which could be returned with difficulty, but was again on the 24th of January, it could not be removed, and he was brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Strong cathartics having failed in procuring any relief, an operation was performed, and the day following the stricture was removed.

CASE VI.—A person was taken into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. The operation was unsuccessful, and an operation was performed on the day of his admission. All efforts to give him relief failed, and on the 11th day he sank in the arms following evening.

CASE VII.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE VIII.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE IX.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE X.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE XI.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE XII.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE XIII.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

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CASE XVI.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE XVII.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital for a Strangled Hernia. Upon performing an operation the size of hernia was found to be so large that there was no possibility of its being reduced, and, for the purpose of its removal a ligature was applied around it. He experienced no relief from the operation, and died on the 7th day from that on which it had been performed.

CASE XVIII.—A man, twenty years of age, was admitted into St. Thomas Hospital

THE DOLLINGER REVOLT.

LECTURE
By Rev. Father Pendegast of St. Mary's Cathedral.

A large audience greeted Rev. Father Pendegast on Tuesday evening, February 6, at St. Mary's Cathedral, to listen to his lecture on "The Dollinger Revolt, or The New Protestants of Germany," in aid of the St. Mary's schools. The reverend gentleman spoke at some length on the cause which led Dr. Dollinger and his adherents to leave the Catholic Church. The main point which he asserted to be the cause of the separation was the declaration of the infallibility doctrine by the Ecumenical Council at Rome. The lecturer gave at some length, the workings of the Council, and the meaning of the dogma of infallibility, which, he stated, was implied in the dogmas issued at the Council held at Florence, in the year 1839, if not distinctly expressed in words. Infallibility, he said was not consequently new, but a logical complement of the faith of the Catholic Church, and the Dollinger party has held its position under these doctrines for many years before seceding. It has been asked why the doctrine was not plainly defined before, to which he answered that from precedent the Church does not define its doctrines until they are denied. The Dollinger party, he said, had asserted that the infallibility of the Pope was dangerous to the workings of the States, which was only put forward to excite the rulers to opposition to the Church. This, he contended, was a gross error, as for years and centuries the Pope has been infallible in his rulings, and it would not change the course of events by having it set forth to the Church as a doctrine emanating from the Ecumenical Council. Hence it is an error that the Dollinger party revolted from the Vatican on the infallibility question. It was not the cause but the occasion that made them take the stand they did. This fall of Dollinger, he said, was principally ascribed to his theory for the fusion of the Catholic and Protestant churches, or at least a compromise. His intention was to substitute science for faith, and the whole church was to have its centre of action at Munich, with "perhaps, Dollinger as head ruler, in the position of Pope." To do this he passed the decrees of his calm study, and entered the King's Court as a statesman, which was the beginning of the fall. The whole affair he stated was the work of politicians, who was opposed by the Pope, who could not give or accept any compromise, and could not but condemn the nationalization of religion, which would do well in politics, but not in matters spiritual. The lecturer then gave an account of the Dollinger Council, held at Munich in 1871, at which a dogma was issued calling on the old Catholics to abandon the Church and reform the Church, asking the abolition of the Jesuits, etc. By doing this, the speaker said, they have rejected the Church as the principle of the Church is the principle of authority; therefore they were not good Catholics, but an additional sect of the Protestant faith. Of their future the reverend gentleman said it was not easy to speak; but the priesthood of Germany is sound, the Catholics in that Confederation number over 12,000,000, and it is impossible to overthrow the Church. He then gave the history of several of the leaders of the Dollinger party, whom he said had nearly all been excommunicated from the Church, and took up with the new party to escape a worse disgrace. The speaker stated that it was well known that the Bavarian Government was siding with the new Protestant party, and already have instigated petty persecutions against the old Church. The attitude of the new Empire is easily explained, he said. She gives aid to the new movement in the hope of dividing the Church and establishing a new German church throughout the Confederation, and if possible throughout the entire world; and we must not be surprised to hear of enormous gatherings and large funerals in the cause from that country. The German troubles have done much mischief to the Church, and at the same time they have done good which will more than counterbalance the evil. It has cast out a number of supposed followers who were worse than open enemies, and has served to cement the faith of good Catholics. Father Pendegast concluded by stating that "Dr. Dollinger owed his fall to the court of the Bavarian King, and it filled the eyes with tears to see a man over seventy years of age leaving the true vessel of Right and see him sailing in a frail bark of his own over that sea where so many have been lost before him. 'Take heed lest ye fall.'"

Galway.

The Archbishop of Tuam has received a grateful letter from the Mayor of Chicago in acknowledgement of a sum of £50 forwarded by his grace for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. In his reply the Mayor says: If Ireland has a tender recollection of American charity in the past, America must ever gratefully remember that Irishmen have helped to make her what she is. And even were there not many ties of long standing between our two countries, the noble birth of your people in extending us material aid in this adversity, must bind us to Ireland with links as lasting as memory itself.

Washington, January 12.—The National Woman Suffrage Association, meeting today, in the "Garden" of California, gave an account of the movement in that State. Mrs. Stanton eulogized Mrs. Woodhall, saying she would compare favorably, in a moral or intellectual sense, with any of the politicians or public men. Mrs. Hooker read pieces of poetry.

For the information of the working women on this coast, we give below a table setting forth the rates of wages paid in the most ordinary occupations in New York city, as furnished by the Free Labor Bureau of that city, which is under the auspices of the Commissioners of Emigration. The wages paid to women are as follows: Boot-sellers, \$10 a week; book-folders, \$8 to \$15 a week; companions, \$12 to \$30 a month; chambermaids, \$12 a month; cooks, \$12 to \$20 a month; copyists on piece-work are paid twenty cents per folio; dressmakers, \$15 to \$20 a day; dishwashers, \$10 a month; general house-workers, \$12 a month; governesses, \$15 to \$30 a month; housekeepers, \$15 to \$25 a month; hoop skirt makers, \$6 to \$10 a week; kitchen-workers, \$8 to \$15 a week; laundry workers, \$18 a month; laundresses, \$14 a month; ladies' maids, \$15 a month; milliners, \$15 to \$20 a day; nurse, \$4 to \$18 a month; nurse for very young infants, \$40 a month; machine operators, \$8 a week; pattern-workers, \$10 a month; seamstresses, \$12 a month; scrubbers, \$10 a month; saleswomen, \$8 to \$12 a week; waitresses, \$10 to \$12 a month.

The same organization reports the wages of workingmen in various trades as follows: Blacksmith, \$2.50 to \$3 a day; bakers, \$2 a day; barbers, \$15 to \$25 a month; butchers, \$2.50 a day; brass-finishers, \$3 a day; boilermakers, \$4 a day; brewers, \$2 a day; bricklayers, \$4 a day; bristol-makers, \$2.50 a year; bricklayers, \$4 a day; boilermakers, \$2 a day; brewers, \$2.50 to \$8 a week; house-carpenters, \$3.50 a day; cabinetmakers, \$3.50 a day; coachmen, \$20 to \$25 a month; cooks, \$3.50 to \$100 a month; coopers, \$3 a day; coppersmiths, \$4 a day; coalmakers, \$3 to \$5 a day; copyists, 20 cents per folio; drivers, \$15 to \$25 a month; dyers, \$2 a day; deck hands, \$25 a month; engineers, \$30 to \$100 a month; farmers, \$15 to \$25 a month; firemen, \$15 to \$25 a month; gardeners, \$20 to \$35 a month; gas fitters, \$3 a day; horse-shoers, \$2.50 to \$8 a day; hostlers, \$15 to \$25 a month; laborers, \$15 to \$20 a day; locksmiths, \$3 to \$5 a day; machinists, \$3 to \$5 a day; masons, \$3 to \$4 a day; meat-carvers, \$20 to \$30 a month, and in hotels, \$50 to \$100 a month; packers, 10 to 15 a week; piano-makers, \$4 to \$5 a day; painters, \$3.50 to \$50 a day; plasterers, \$3.50 to \$4 a day; potters, \$15 to \$40 a month; plumbers, \$3.50 a day; press feeders, \$18 to \$24 a week; pattern makers, \$3.50 to \$4 a day; quarrymen, \$2.50 to \$5 a day; railroadmen, \$1.75 a day; shoemakers, \$1.75 a day; stone-cutters, \$3.50 to \$4 a day; tailors, \$3.50 to \$50 a day; ship-carpenters, \$3.50 to \$50 a day; sash and blind makers, \$2.50 to \$30 a day; tinsmiths, \$3.50 to \$50 a day; tanneurs \$15 a month and board; upholsterers, \$3 a day; varnishers, \$15 a week; waiters, \$10 to \$30 a week.

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither party can shake, and it is upon these facts that the speaker based his "Dollinger Bitter," as a health preserving elixir, a wholesome and powerful remedy, said. When witnesses come forward in crowds, to tell you and others the same stories, and relate to the medical value of a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy is really impossible. The credentials of this unequalled physician are well known, and over a period of nearly ten years, including those of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human frame. Either you or your physician, or each one who has annually been seized with an insane and most deplorable disease, to devolve the public, on Hosteller's Bitter, for not less than a fifth of a century, and still the disease continues. The local publications which interested dealers sometimes publish, or foisted upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fact, that it is due to fraud and imposition, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is increasing.

NOTICE
TO THE
POLICY HOLDERS
OF THE
ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

SAFETY, SAN FRANCISCO, December 13, 1871.
THE OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day transferred all its fire business now in force throughout the Pacific Coast, to the COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, of LONDON, and all persons interested are requested to call at the office of the Commercial Union (on the northeast corner of California and Sansome streets) on all business connected with our Policies.

B. ROTHSCHILD,
Secretary Occidental Ins Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

HAS PURCHASED THE FIRE BUSINESS
AND REINSURED THE OUTSTANDING FIRE RISKS OF
THE OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY throughout
the Pacific Coast, as stated in the above notice
and all persons having Policies in said Occiden-
tal Insurance Company are requested to communicate
with this Company in all matters relating
to the same, and their future business is respect-
fully solicited.

G. O'HARA TAaffe,
General Agent Commercial Union Assurance
Company, London.

Office on the northeast corner California and
Sansome Streets.

The Mayor of Chicago replies to the Mayor of Waterford thus: "Our people are under great obligations to our friends across the water, for the truly liberal gifts of their bounty to us in our distress, and I hope both you and the kind contributors will accept the heartfelt thanks of our sufferers, for this aid in our extremity. We are now providing for some 15,000 families, and these comprise about 75,000 indigent or distressed men, women, and children, all of whom we must have to relieve, some of whom we must for a time, entirely support. Many poor who were in good circumstances, even to affluence, are now applicants at our relief stations for food and clothing for themselves and their children; and gentle women, who were accustomed to dispense a refined hospitality, are among this number, to whom ours are the bureau of special relief," administers."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMP'Y HAS TRANSFERRED ALL ITS

Fire business and the good-will thereof in the United States and Territories to the LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and all persons are requested to call at their office on all business connected with our policies.

A. J. RALSTON,
Vice Pres't Pacific Insurance Comp'y
San Francisco Dec. 7, 1871.

BAPTIZED IN FIRE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY has purchased the Fire business as re-insured the outstanding Fire risks of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY in the United States and Territories, as stated in the above notice, and all persons having such Insurance with the last named Company, are requested to communicate with this Company in all matters relating to the same, and their future patronage is respectfully solicited.

WM. JOHNSON,
Agent Liverpool and London and Globe
Insurance Company.

San Francisco, Dec. 9, 1871.

Liverpool and London
AND GLOBE
Insurance Company.

Capital and Surplus Fund (Gold)
Jan. 1, 1871.

\$24,869,079 04.

Assets in the United States, (Gold)

Over \$3,000,000!

Losses in the Chicago Fire, Under

\$2,000,000, \$0 00 00 00

THE CHICAGO PHENIX.

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

Read the Following.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation, and the world.

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The PHENIX will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouch'd for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE WORLD.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present, and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

FIREMAN'S COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting-room.

FIREMAN'S FUND.

Insurance Company.

Office Southwest corner California and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

THE ASSESSMENT LEVIED BY

the Company in connection with losses by the GREAT CHICAGO FIRE, has been all paid up.

The President is still in Chicago, adjusting losses, and paying same in FULL AS FAST AS ADJUSTED.

This Company will continue business in CALIFORNIA AND THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, and referring to its former course as a guarantee of the future, solicits the patronage of its friends and the public in general.

J. D. STAPLES.....President

G. T. LAWTON.....Vice President

CHAS. R. BOND.....Secretary

142 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAFETY, SAN FRANCISCO, December 13, 1871.

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B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary Occidental Ins Co.

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